IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 1-70 and add the following claims 71-138:

71. (new) A method of allosterically inhibiting a Tat protein in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of such inhibition, in an amount effective to inhibit a Tat protein, a substituted aromatic compound of formula $ArCH_2A'F_a$, wherein

Ar represents an aromatic ring chosen between a toluene compound or a condensed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon,

CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and 1 heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 2 heteroatoms, and

F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds.

72. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein Ar represents a naphthalene, anthracene, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, aceantbrylene or triphene ring.

73. (new) The method according to claim 72, wherein Ar represents a triphene ring.

74. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein Ar is located nearby tryptophan No. 11 of the Tat protein, when the substituted aromatic compound interacts with the Tat protein.

75. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein F_a establishes one or more hydrogen bonds with the basic region of the Tat protein and the N-terminal region of Tat.

76. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein the proton donor or acceptor function of F_a is situated at a distance of between 5 and 10 Å from Ar.

77. (new) The method according to claim 76, wherein the proton donor or acceptor function of F_a is situated at a distance of between 6 and 7 Å from Ar.

78. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein $CH_2A'Fa$ represents CH_2OH.

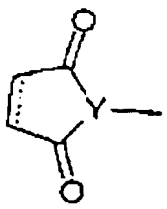
79. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 5 carbon atoms.

80. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein F_a represents a substituent comprising at least two proton acceptor functions.

81. (new) The method according to claim 80, wherein F_a represents a substituent comprising at least two proton acceptor functions situated in the plane of Ar and on the same side of the plane of Ar.

82. (new) The method according to claim 80, wherein the proton acceptor function is a carbonyl.

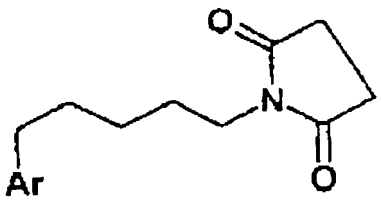
83. (new) The method according to claim 82, wherein F_a represents a substituent of formula:



in which Y represents N or CH and the dotted line indicates that the bond is a single bond or a double bond.

84. (new) The method according to claim 83, wherein F_a represents a maleimide or a succinimide.

85. (new) The method according to claim 84, wherein the substituted aromatic compound of formula $ArCH_2A'F_a$ represents a compound of formula:



86. (new) The method according to Claim 85, wherein Ar represents a triphene ring.

87. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein Ar is substituted with two other aliphatic substituents B and C.

88. (new) The method according to claim 87, wherein B or C represents a methyl group.

89. (new) The method according to claim 71, wherein Ar is substituted with at least one other substituent B or C, wherein B or C represents a substituent comprising at least one proton donor or acceptor function.

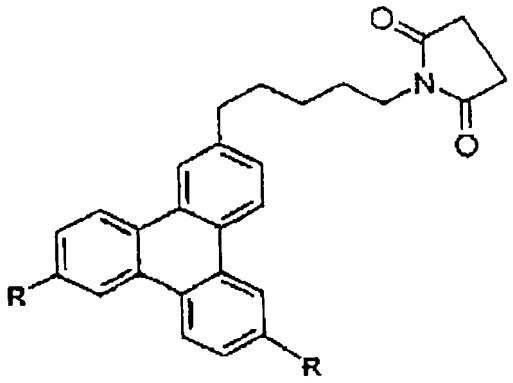
90. (new) The method according to claim 89, wherein 13 or C represents -COOH.

91. (new) The method according to claim 89, wherein B or C represents a substituent comprising at least one hydroxyl function.

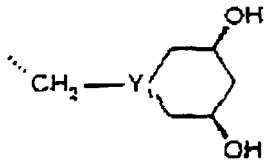
92. (new) The method according to claim 91, wherein B or C represents CH_2OH.

93. (new) The method according to claim 89, wherein B or C represents a substituent comprising two proton donor or acceptor functions situated in the plane of Ar, or on the same side of the plane of Ar.

94. (new) The method according to claim 86, wherein the substituted aromatic compound of formula $ArCH_2A'F_a$ corresponds to the formula



wherein R represents a hydrogen, a methyl, CH_2OH, or a group of formula



wherein Y1 represents N or CH.

95. (new) A triphene compound substituted with a hydrocarbon substituent of formula $CH_2A'F_a$, wherein

CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and

F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds,

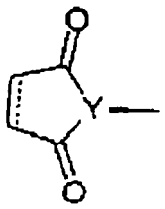
where the triphene compound is not substituted at the 2-position with $-CH_2-NH-CH_2-CH(OCH_3)_2$ or $-CH_2-NH-C(CH_3)(CH_2OH)_2$.

96. (new) The compound according to claim 95, wherein F_a represents a substituent comprising at least two proton acceptor functions.

97. (new) The compound according to claim 96, wherein F_a represents a substituent comprising two proton acceptor functions which are situated in the same plane.

98. (new) The compound according to claim 95, wherein the proton acceptor function is a carbonyl.

99. (new) The compound according to claim 98, wherein F_a represents a substituent of formula:



in which Y represents N or CH and the dotted line indicates that the bond is a single bond or a double bond.

100. (new) The compound according to claim 99, wherein F_a represents a maleimide or a succinimide.

101. (new) A di- or trisubstituted triphene compound, comprising

- a hydrocarbon substituent of formula $CH_2A'F_a$ wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and
  F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds, and
- at least a second substituent B or C.

102. (new) The compound according to claim 101, wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 5 atoms.

103. (new) The compound according to claim 101, wherein F_a represents a substituent comprising at least two proton acceptor functions.

104. (new) The compound according to claim 103, wherein F_a represents a substituent comprising two proton acceptor functions which are situated in the same plane.

105. (new) The compound according to claim 101, wherein the proton acceptor function is a carbonyl.

106. (new) The compound according to claim 101, wherein B or C represents an aliphatic substituent comprising 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

107. (new) The compound according to claim 101, wherein B and C represent, independently of each other, an aliphatic substituent comprising 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

108. (new) The compound according to claim 107, wherein B and C represent a methyl moiety.

109. (new) The compound according to claim 101, wherein B or C represents a substituent comprising at least one proton donor or acceptor function.

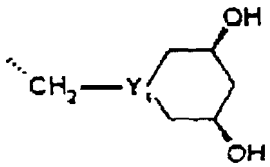
110. (new) The compound according to claim 101, wherein B and C represent, independently of each other, a substituent comprising at least one proton donor or acceptor function.

111. (new) The compound according to claim 110, wherein B and C represent CH_2OH.

112. (new) The compound according to claim 109, wherein B or C represents a substituent comprising two proton donor or acceptor functions situated in the plane of the triphene nucleus or on the same side of the plane of the triphene nucleus.

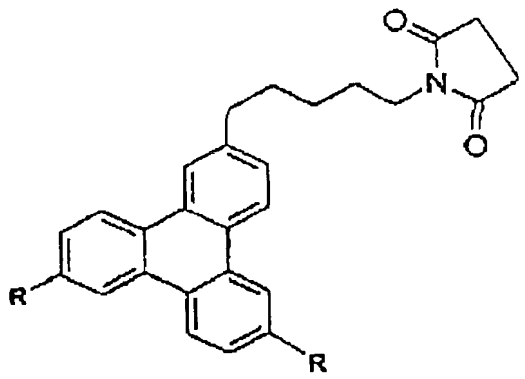
113. (new) The compound according to claim 110, wherein B and C represent, independently of each other, a substituent comprising two proton donor or acceptor functions situated in the plane of the triphene nucleus or on the same side of the plane of the triphene nucleus.

114. (new) The compound according to claim 113, wherein B and C are identical and each represents:

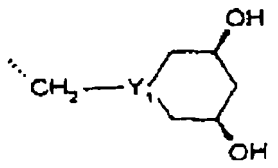


wherein Y1 represents a nitrogen atom or a CH group.

115. (new) The compound according to claim 101, of the formula:



wherein R represents a methyl, -CH_2OH, or the group of formula



wherein Y1 represents N or CH.

116. (new) A compound which is a 2,6,10-trihydroxymethyl triphene or a 2,6,10-tricarboxy triphene.

117. (new) A method of preparing a trisubstituted triphene compound that comprises

- a hydrocarbon substituent of formula $CH_2A'F_a$ wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and
  F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds, and
- two second substituents B and C,

comprising the following successive steps:

(a) attaching the nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain $-CH_2A'$ to the triphene nucleus,

(b) attaching the substituents, B and C to the triphene nucleus, and

(c) attaching F_a to the nonfunctionalized chain $-CH_2A'$.

118. (new) The method according to claim 117 wherein step (a) is carried out on the starting material of formula $Ar(CH_3)_3$ (I) in which Ar represents a triphene nucleus.

119. (new) The method according to claim 117 wherein step (a) is carried out to obtain an intermediate product of formula $P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-(CH_2Z)_2$ (II) where Ar represents the triphene nucleus, P_a represents a hydrolyzable protective group and Z represents a

hydrogen, halogen or a protected alcohol function, and wherein step (b) is carried out on this intermediate product.

120. (new) The method according to claim 119, wherein Z is a bromine or a trialkylsilyloxy group.

121. (new) The method according to claim 119, wherein step (a) consists of a magnesian synthesis, wherein a compound of formula P_aA'-MgX^1, where X^1 is a halogen atom, is reacted with the starting material to obtain the intermediate product of formula (II).

122. (new) A method of preparing a trisubstituted triphene compound that comprises

- a hydrocarbon substituent of formula $CH_2A'F_a$ wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and
  F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds, and
- two second substituents B and C, wherein B and C represent a methyl,

comprising the following successive steps:

(a1) monohalogenating $Ar(Me)_3$ (I) where Ar represents a triphene nucleus, to obtain $(X^2$-$H_2C)$-Ar-$(Me)_2$, where X^2 represents a halogen,

(b1) grafting the chain A' where A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 7 carbon atoms or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 5 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms onto $(X^2$-$H_2C)$-Ar-$(Me)_2$ by magnesian synthesis to obtain P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(Me)_2$ where P_a represents a hydrolyzable protective group, and

(c1) converting P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(Me)_2$ into F_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(Me)_2$.

123. (new) The method according to claim 119 wherein (1) B and C each comprise at least one proton acceptor or donor function, F_b and F_c, (2) the bonds established by F_b and F_c with $F_aA'CH_2$-Ar-$(CH_2$-$)_2$ are carbon-carbon bonds, and (3) step (a) is carried out to

obtain an intermediate product of the formula P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ (II) where Z represents a protected alcohol function or a halogen.

124. (new) The method according to claim 123, where step (b) further comprises reacting a ylide derived from P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$, where Z represents a halogen, with a ketone comprising at least one proton donor or acceptor function, F_b or F_c.

125. (new) The method according to claim 123, where step (b) further comprises reacting a ylide derived from P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$, where Z represents a halogen, with a ketone comprising two proton donor or acceptor functions, F_b and F_c.

126. (new) The method according to claim 123, where step (b) further comprises reacting an aldehyde obtained by oxidation of P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ where Z represents a protected alcohol function, with a ylide precursors of F_b and F_c.

127. (new) The method according to claim 124, wherein the ylide derived from P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ is obtained directly from P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ or via P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2SO_2Ph)_2$.

128. (new) The method according to claim 119, wherein (1) B and C each comprise at least one proton acceptor or donor function, F_b and F_c, (2) the bonds established by F_b and F_c with $F_aA'CH_2$-Ar-$(CH_2$-$)_2$ are carbon-nitrogen bonds, and (3) step (a) is carried out to obtain an intermediate product of the formula P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ (II) where Z represents a protected alcohol function or a halogen.

129. (new) The method according to claim 128, wherein P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ (II), where Z represents a halogen, is reacted with a secondary amine comprising at least one proton donor or acceptor function, F_b or F_c.

130. (new) The method according to claim 128, wherein P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ (II), where Z represents a halogen, is reacted with a secondary amine comprising two proton donor or acceptor functions, F_b and F_c.

131. (new) The method according to claim 119, wherein (1) the groups B and C each comprise at least one proton acceptor or donor function, F_b and F_c, (2) the bonds established by F_b and F_c with $F_aA'CH_2$-Ar-$(CH_2-)_2$ are carbon-oxygen bonds and (3) step (a) is carried out to obtain an intermediate product of the formula P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$ (II), where Z represents a protected alcohol function or a halogen.

132. (new) The method according to claim 131, wherein B and C represent CH_2OH and F_b and F_c represents OH, Z represents a protected alcohol function and step (b) consists of deprotecting the alcohol function of P_aA'-H_2C-Ar-$(CH_2Z)_2$.

133. (new) A medicament comprising a compound selected from the group consisting of

(a) a 2,6,10-trihydroxymethyl triphene;

(b) a 2,6,10-tricarboxy triphene;

(c) a substituted aromatic compound of formula $ArCH_2A'F_a$, wherein

Ar represents an aromatic ring chosen between a toluene compound or a condensed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and 1 heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and 2 heteroatoms, and

F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds;

(d) a triphene compound substituted with a hydrocarbon substituent of formula $CH_2A'F_a$, wherein

CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and

F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds;

(e) a di- or trisubstituted triphene compound, comprising

- a hydrocarbon substituent of formula CH2A'Fa wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and

  F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds, and
- at least a second substituent B or C;

(f) a compound capable of being obtained by a method of preparing a trisubstituted triphene compound that comprises

- a hydrocarbon substituent of formula $CH_2A'F_a$ wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8 carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and

  F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds, and
- two second substituents B and C,

comprising the following successive steps:

(a) attaching the nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain $-CH_2A'$ to the triphene nucleus,

(b) attaching the substituents, B and C to the triphene nucleus, and

(c) attaching F_a to the nonfunctionalized chain $-CH_2A'$; and

(g) a compound capable of being obtained by a method of preparing a trisubstituted triphene compound that comprises

- a hydrocarbon substituent of formula $CH_2A'F_a$ wherein CH_2A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 8

carbon atoms or 1 to 7 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms, and

F_a represents a substituent comprising at least one proton acceptor or donor function capable of establishing one or more hydrogen bonds, and

- two second substituents B and C, wherein B and C represent a methyl,

comprising the following successive steps:

(a1) monohalogenating $Ar(Me)_3$ (I) where Ar represents a triphene nucleus, to obtain $(X^2\text{-}H_2C)\text{-}Ar\text{-}(Me)_2$, where X^2 represents a halogen,

(b1) grafting the chain A' where A' represents a nonfunctionalized linear aliphatic chain comprising 1 to 7 carbon atoms or 1 to 6 carbon atoms and one heteroatom or 1 to 5 carbon atoms and two heteroatoms onto $(X^2\text{-}H_2C)\text{-}Ar\text{-}(Me)_2$ by magnesian synthesis to obtain $P_aA'\text{-}H_2C\text{-}Ar\text{-}(Me)_2$ where P_a represents a hydrolyzable protective group, and

(c1) converting $P_aA'\text{-}H_2C\text{-}Ar\text{-}(Me)_2$ into $F_aA'\text{-}H_2C\text{-}Ar\text{-}(Me)_2$.

134. (new) A method of treating a retroviral infection, comprising administering a medicament according to claim 133 to a patient in need of such treatment.

135. (new) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising a medicament according to claim 133 and a pharmaceutically inert excipient.

136. (new) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising a mixture of a medicament according to claim 133 and another anti-retroviral agent.

137. (new) A compound made by the method of claim 117.

138. (new) A compound made by the method of claim 122.